

NEW U. P. OFFICERS.

Gould's Interest Brings Victory for His Friends—Adams and Friends Go Out of the Directory and Dillon Laid President.

Vice President Lane's Resignation Not Accepted—Gould, Sage, Hyde and Orr Are the New Directors, Displacing Adams' Friends.

Boston, November 28.—The meeting of the Union Pacific directors was called at 11 a. m. Reporters were excluded.

Shortly after the opening of the meeting, President Charles Francis Adams submitted his resignation in an address to the meeting.

Following Mr. Adams' address, Directors F. L. Ames, F. G. Dexter and Government Director Bullock made brief addresses appreciative of Mr. Adams' service, and Messrs. Ames and Bullock were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions.

The resignations of Messrs. Charles F. Adams, John P. Spaulding, James A. Rumrill and Samuel Carr, Jr., were accepted, and Messrs. Jay Gould, Russell Sage, H. B. Hyde and A. E. Orr were elected directors and took seats at the board. Sidney Dillon, already a director, was elected president.

The resignation of Vice President Lane was not accepted, and he will be retained in that position. After the election Messrs. Adams, Spaulding, Rumrill and Carr left the meeting, and the new board, after discussing the policy of the company and appointing committees, adjourned.

Balfour and the Bill.

LONDON, November 28.—In the house of commons Mr. Balfour, chief secretary of Ireland, introduced the Irish land bill. He said the government policy was the same as in 1880. But for simplicity, the bill had been cut in half. Both portions, however, were practically the same as in the bill of 1880. Among other changes embodied in the new bill, one had reference to the objection taken at the last session to a limit of twenty years purchase term proposed. That limit did not appear in the new bill. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"] Further power would be given the vicar to extend the period of five years, during which 8 per cent of the purchase money was payable. In regard to increasing the powers of the local authorities, Mr. Balfour said that he considered the original proposal therefor in the bill was the best that could be devised. Land purchase in Ireland was not a local question at all. The government was using the British credit to carry out this vital reform, not primarily for the benefit of this country, or that, but for the benefit of the empire as a whole. [Conservative cheer.] Another consideration is the fact that the land question in Ireland was largely used for political objects. It would be absurd, therefore, to leave to communities under the excitement of agitators to determine whether they should adopt a remedy going to the root of agrarian discontent. [Parnellite laughter.] If they were to give local control in any form, it ought to be by a plebiscite of rate pay, or enabling them under the safeguard of the ballot to vote upon the question of granting a contingent portion of the guarantee fund for each county.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment against pledging the imperial credit for the purchase of land until the country should have given its consent at a general election.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 268 to 117.

Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morely walked out before the vote was taken.

Tom Ryan's Work in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28.—Minister Ryan is coming back from Mexico. He got leave of absence to visit Kansas, but there is reason to believe he will come to Washington, and that his trip has something of a diplomatic nature.

A year ago Minister Ryan came to Washington to lay before the treasury department the impolicy of making a ruling discriminating against the importation of Mexican lead ore. He showed that the United States would be the greater sufferer, as it would inevitably invite retaliation on the part of Mexico, and might also help to transfer smelting industries across the border.

The ruling, however, was made and it was followed by a stringent provision in the McKinley tariff bill. The carbonate mine owners in the United States have not yet gotten rich by the discrimination in their favor, and Mexico has managed to smelt a good many of its ores at home.

Now a new tariff bill is preparing. What its provisions are is kept secret. But reciprocity is the air. In spite of this they say about the disconcerting treatment given when the house of representatives refused to make effective the Grant reciprocity treaty of 1887, the Mexicans still want enlarged commercial relations with the United States. They want to encourage sugar production in the sugar producing belt of their country. They can do this only by having a free market in the United States assured them.

In all probability Mr. Ryan brings along the draft of a reciprocity treaty which will be submitted to the senate this winter. In return for free sugar it will insure the Mexican market for the farm products of the United States, particularly live stock, and also will be to the gain of manufacturers.

Farmer Can't Afford to Feed Corn.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 28.—John Seebitz, general live stock agent for the Alton, is in the city. "There are not many fat cattle west of here now," Mr. Seebitz said. "Shipments are rather light now, and the season for heavy lots of cattle to come in is past. The range cattle have nearly all been marketed, and there are very few fat ones in Kansas to sell. Corn is worth too much to make it profitable to feed it to cattle at present prices. The exporters will find it difficult this winter to supply the foreign demand for fat cattle. Corn is now in Kansas, say, 40 cents a bushel; it would be impossible to get it for less than 35 cents. Good feeding is a sheer loss—\$3. The work of feeding is worth certainly \$4 more. The steer, as a native feeder is now selling, at 25¢ (c), would cost, say \$27.50, such cattle weighing on an average 1,000 pounds. Good feeding will put about 300 pounds on the animal, and the feeder can sell it for 3 cents a pound. The animal cost altogether \$30 and brings only \$35. You see that is not worth the trouble."

"I was in Chicago three days this week, and during that time the receipts of cattle at the stock yards were 65,000 head; of that number there were not 2,000 good cattle. There are about 6,000 head in the stock yards here, and I will venture that there are not 500 good fat cattle in the number."

Wade Hampton Shot.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28.—A telegram received here states that Senator Wade Hampton, while out gunning on his favorite hunting grounds, in Washington county, Miss., was accidentally shot by his son, McDuflie Hampton. The son, it seems, fired towards his father, and wounded him in the head, one of the shot striking his eye. His injuries, however, are not believed to be serious, and it is not thought likely that he will lose his eyesight. The accident happened in the same locality where the senator, a few years ago, lost one of his legs.

Stockholders B-his M-d be Considered

est in the Rock Island. I have not seen the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy people. I think it will be a good thing, but it is not yet possible under the law. What we want is a new and strong association, according to the present Western Railroad association, to give a distribution of territory in which each road is represented. Stockholders must assert themselves. It is all right when their dividends are paid. The stockholder is quiet, but when the financial returns are not forthcoming there will be an overturn, just as in a national election when times are bad there will be a change. A very slight advance in rates and a union of traffic will make a big difference to railroad stockholders. There are railroads enough in the western country for the next five years. We want now to intelligently develop the country and have it grow up to the capacity of the traffic without ruining shareholders by competitive rates, which are an advantage to nobody."

Nearly 1,000 Bushels of Potatoes on One Acre.

New York, November 28.—The most marvelous achievements in crop raising ever known is the result of competition, in which farmers all over the country have joined the past season, to win prizes which were offered by the American Agriculturist. So great have been the yields obtained by several competitors that the result seems to signify almost a revolution in the scientific practice of agriculture and the discovery of new and precious secrets of nature's power. To have actually grown 135 bushels of oats on one acre, 43,500 square feet; 738½ bushels of potatoes on one acre, eighty bushels of wheat on one acre, and 235 bushels of shelled corn within the limits of one acre, was the magnificent triumph of the Agriculturist crop competition of 1889. In each class there were the largest crops ever grown on one acre.

The winner of the first prize is William J. Sturges of Buffalo, Johnson county, Wyo. His acre of potatoes yielded 974 bushels. The crop was grown on virgin soil, without manure or fertilizer, but the land was rich in peat, and the copious irrigation was water also rich in saline material. There were 22,800 sets on one acre and 1,560 pounds of sets containing one, two and three eyes were planted of the early Vermont and Manhattan varieties. The profit on the crop on this vast price was \$17.48, exclusive of \$500 in prizes. The yield described is, of course, phenomenal, but the natural conditions were also, to say the least, unnatural.

Andersonville a G. A. R. National Post.

MACON, Ga., November 28.—The site of the old Andersonville prison is now the property of E. S. Jones post, G. A. R., of Macon. Commander I. D. Norford, of Jones post, has returned from America, where the formal transfer of the property was made. The purchase negotiations for which were begun a year ago included eighty acres of land on which were located the stockade, fortifications, rifle pits, etc., of the historic prison. The land was bought from George Kennedy, a negro, and the purchase price was \$1,500. In thirty days the work of converting the site into a national G. A. R. post will be begun. The money for this purpose has already been contributed by G. A. R. men in Georgia and elsewhere. The purchase will be surrounded by a 100 foot driveway and wide avenue, which will lead to the railroad station. Walks, drives, fountains and beds of flowers and rare shrubs and berries will be plentiful, and in the center of it an elevated house will be erected also an elegant club house for the use of members of the G. A. R. and their guests. Each point of special interest will be marked by a suitable monument or building, and at Providence Spring a building will be erected for the holding of decorative exercises. The superintendent, J. M. Bryant, of the Andersonville national cemetery, will overlook the work.

Population Figures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28.—Superintendent Porter has concluded his final determination of the population statistics of the country. The total differs by 141,710 from that contained in the report issued from the census bureau on October 28. This change is due to the correction of errors of what is termed the first or rough count, and the addition of names ascertained to have been given in the census at a general election. The verified population of the United States in 1880 is 62,622,250.

The German Floods.

BERLIN, November 28.—The medicinal springs at Carlsbad was not damaged by the floods, but the loss through the destruction of property in the town is estimated at 500,000 florins. The lower portion of Rostock, on the Warnow, is submerged. At Lubek the water has subsided. At Balikesen the bridge over the Sane and a number of houses in the vicinity were carried away. At Jena fifteen houses fell and some occupants were killed. The railway bridge at Schwartz was destroyed.

Millions in Stone Walls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28.—Superintendent Architect Windrim, in his annual report to the secretary of the treasury, says that the total amount expended for public buildings during the last fiscal year was \$4,075,048, of which \$3,681,341 was paid for sites and the construction of new buildings and \$224,398 for repairs and alterations of buildings. There were completed during the year twenty-one buildings.

Connected Up.

LINCOLN, Neb., November 28.—The Lincoln and Omaha ends of the Rock Island are connected and the rails are now continuous between Chicago and Lincoln. A train bearing officials is expected in a few days. Some connections are yet to be made within the city limits. It is reported that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul have been locating a line for that company.

Buffalo Bill Commissioned.

CHICAGO, November 28.—"Buffalo Bill" has received a commission from General Miles, to proceed to the scene of the Indian wars in the northwest. The exact nature of his mission is not known. He left here accompanied by Frank Powell, known as "White Beaver," R. H. Haslam, known as "Pony Bob," and John Keith, of North Platte, Nebraska.

The House of Commons.

LONDON, November 28.—When Mr. Gladstone entered the house of commons he was loudly cheered by his liberal colleagues. Leave was granted to Mr. Gladstone to introduce his bill removing the disability preventing Catholics from becoming lord chamberlain of England or lord lieutenant of Ireland.

But Silver Has Fallen Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28.—The department of state is informed that the government of Guatemala has imposed an export duty of \$1.80 per pound, gross weight, on silver coined or in bulk. The duty is given by the public for this action is the increased price of silver in the United States.

Distress in Killarney.

DUBLIN, November 28.—A deputation representing 300 laborers waited upon the board of guardians at Killarney and asked for assistance, stating that they were unable to obtain work and that their families were in the greatest distress. The board resolved to ask the government for the needed relief.

A Fleet to Bring an Address.

New York, November 28.—A Brazilian fleet has arrived. It brings presents and an official address to President Harrison as an acknowledgment of the fact that he was the first president or ruler to officially recognize the republic of Brazil.

DIVIDED COUNSELS.

Mr. Gladstone Hopesful of His Home Rule Work and Will Abandon It for His Old Radical Platform, Leaving Ireland Out.

Mr. Parnell Appeals to the People of Ireland, and Will Not Voluntarily Retire From the Leadership of the National Irish Party.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—The Tribune special cablegram from London says it now seems certain that Parnell will not retire from the leadership of the Irish party, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon him. Gladstone's position thus becomes more difficult than ever.

It is quite possible Gladstone will announce the impossibility of carrying the home rule scheme any further during his lifetime and propose a union of his party on the basis of the old radical program, leaving Ireland out altogether.

This would force nearly all the liberal dissidents back into the ranks, and leave the conservatives in a minority and liable to be turned out of office.

LONDON.—The manifesto which Mr. Parnell promised to issue, dealing with all the questions involved in the present political crisis, is made public.

It definitely settles that Mr. Parnell will not voluntarily retire from the leadership of the Irish parliamentary party. The manifesto is of great length, and sets forth why, in Mr. Parnell's opinion, it would be disastrous to the best interests of the party for him to withdraw at the present time.

Summary of the Week's Trade.

New York, December 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The past week has not improved the business outlook. The difficulty of obtaining commercial loans increases. Leaders appear to have been induced by recent events to strengthen themselves. Merchants are more cautious about extending obligations or making any but necessary purchases, fearing a falling off in the retail trade on account of the extensively reported advance in prices. Meanwhile speculation has been restrained to an unhealthy extent in some directions on the theory that the troubles are over. The money markets are thus loaded with increasing demands for carrying securities and products at a time when trade especially needs liberal supplies. The deficit of money is more serious than the deficit of goods. Affect trade at important centers, though the volume of trade is very large.

The outlook for the great industries is less clear, but the speculative markets have been advanced. Wheat has risen 6½¢, corn 2½¢, and cotton 1½¢. Cotton is sixteenth lower, and oil 1 cent lower. Breadstuffs are high. Tin is higher, but copper and lead are a shade weaker.

The business failures during the last seven days were 245, against 274 last week, and 249 the same week last year.

The President Presented.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2.—The medal which Admiral DeSilveira presented to President Harrison was made in Rio de Janeiro upon special order of the government. It is commemorative of the very friendly relations existing between the two republics in consequence of our prompt recognition of the official existence of the new republic. The medal is palladium and gold, the two metals being symbolic respectively of Brazil and the United States. It is about three inches in diameter and weighs fourteen and three-quarter ounces. On one face is an allegorical figure representing Brazil, and a five pointed star, encircled by a wreath, upon which is inscribed: "Estados Unidos do Brazil, 15 de Novembro de 1889." The date named is that of the new republic's birth. Upon the reverse of the medal is the figure of an American eagle bearing in its claws the coat-of-arms of the United States, with branches of oak and laurel. The eagle is depicted in the act of turning toward Brazil, with an olive branch of peace in its beak. Around it is the motto: "A Republica dos Estados Unidos do America."

The Grand Old Man Takes Issue.

LOSOS, December 2.—Gladstone has issued a reply to Mr. Parnell's manifesto, in which he denies in toto the statements made by the Irish leader in regard to the retention of the Irish members of the imperial parliament. The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty is not the concern of the Irish constabulary, and the appointment of the judiciary in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone then speaks of the proposals alleged by Mr. Parnell in his manifesto, to send him to him during his visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden last November in the event of the liberal party winning at the next general election.

Mr. Gladstone declares that no single suggestion was offered by him to Mr. Parnell, either as a formal or final one.

Mr. Gladstone denies that he made the statements which Parnell's memory ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them.

Irigration to be Investigated.

TORONTO, December 2.—A convention has been called at Oberlin, on the 10th day of December, at 10 o'clock a. m., to meet and confer with J. W. Gregory and Prof. Robert Hay, of the department of agriculture, and Hon. J. M. Smith, secretary of the state board of agriculture, the subject of irrigation in western Kansas.

The committee recommends that the delegates be selected at a mass meeting of the county seats on Saturday, December 6. The committee extends a general invitation to all citizens, residents of the several counties, to be present to pull together to further the protection and preservation of their home and the prosperity of the state.

John W. William A. Puffer, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Governor L. O. Humphrey, Hon. E. J. Turner, Hon. William Baker, together with representatives of the leading papers of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri have been invited and will be present.

How They Talk About It.

DUBLIN, December 2.—It is generally conceded here that the manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell has improved his position.

LONDON.—The eastern Scottish liberal societies have adopted a resolution approving the course pursued by Mr. Gladstone and condemning the manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell.

LONDON.—Messrs. Hooley and Sexton, and a number of other opponents to Mr. Parnell, held a conference. Mr. Parnell's manifesto has not "ended their opposition, and they have resolved to issue a counter manifesto.

CORR.—Mr. Parnell's manifesto has a depressing effect on home rule circles here.

Postmaster General's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—The postmaster general in his annual report reviews the legislation of congress for the improvement of the postal service and dwells at some length upon the changes for the better during the past year in the administrative methods of the department.

The following reductions in expenses have been made: Two hundred thousand dollars on postal cards; \$400,000 on stamped envel-

opes; \$300,000 on carrying the mails, while the routes have been extended nearly 2,000,000 miles. The inspectors treated 67,736 cases against 65,394 cases last year. The past year has been made very disagreeable to "green goods" swindlers and lottery operators.

The gross revenues are \$5,000,000 larger than ever before. Five thousand new post-offices have been established. Free delivery has been extended to over fifty towns. Three times as many public stations and stamp agencies were established as during the previous year. The Star Route mileage has increased five million, and the railroad mileage 11,000,000.

The report recommends the establishment of the postal telegraph and postal savings banks.

The report refers to the efficiency of the lottery bill and recommends the passage of a large postal revenue bill. The revenue agencies have been reorganized. The number of postoffices is 62,401.

The revenue from letter postage last year was \$38,000,000. One cent letter postage would cut the revenue in half. The increase in revenue would result from an increase of business at the lower rate and from the completion of legislation to collect postage on sample copies of so-called newspaper advertisements. The revenue of the latter of which keeps a \$1,000,000 out of the postal income for the benefit of certain book publishers. The report recommends the political place seekers. The revenue for the department for the fiscal year, the report shows, was \$60,868,783. The expenditure and liabilities were \$66,635,083. The deficiency for the year was, therefore, \$5,766,300.

Secretary of the Treasury's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2.—The report of the secretary of the treasury shows an increase during twenty years past in all kinds of money in circulation among the people of \$727,000,000, an increase per capita of \$19.97 to \$23.96. During the last ten years the average monthly increase was \$3,967,000, and an increase per capita of \$3.53. The increase for eighteen months, from March 4, 1889, to October 1, 1890, was \$93,866,813, while there was a decrease for eighteen months, from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, of \$21,829,433. It is stated that this increase in the circulation of money is due to the present policy of keeping the surplus as low as possible by the purchase and redemption of bonds, thereby saving interest and restoring the currency to circulation. The decrease in the circulation of money for the corresponding period, from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, was due to the opposite policy.

Gould Says the Kansas City Stock Yards Has Been Favored.

New York, December 1.—The Tribune prints an interview with Jay Gould, in which he says President Adams, of the Union Pacific, is a theorist who has conducted many affairs of the Union Pacific without the knowledge of the directors. Mr. Gould said he learned when last in Kansas City that Mr. Adams personally owned control of the stock yards there, and that while the railroad was carrying in their live stock at bare cost of transportation the stock yards earned \$1,000,000. Such action as this, Mr. Gould said, would never be permitted under the new management. He believes that the Burlington & Quincy and the Rock Island will both come into a plan for securing better results from the western business. No further action, he said, were to be made in Union Pacific.

Increase of Shipments of Cattle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2.—The work of inspecting cattle for export by the department of agriculture is now fairly under way. The agents of the bureau of animal industry have, during the past few days, inspected 6,967 head of cattle. The ports at which the inspection of these cattle was made were Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport, the largest number being shipped from Boston. Since the establishment, August 23, of a system of inspection by American official veterinarians of all cattle landed in British ports from the continent, the veterinary officers under the department of agriculture report the inspection, up to November 8, of 10,000 cattle, lacking a few head. These figures denote an increase in shipment of live cattle from this country to British ports over the very large shipments of the last fiscal year.

New Mexican Indians.

FORT WINGATE, N. M., December 2.—Rumors are current here of a probable uprising among the Navajo Indians. Numerous settlers and ranchers are making inquiries into the sudden departure of the Sixth cavalry. Post traders and others report the Indians as very insolent and overbearing. They are holding large dances, and it is believed that the Mesquid dance has reached them. They are holding their dances near the mouth of the post, being led by the medicine men. The ranchers are reporting losses of cattle being killed and horses stolen and their cowboys attacked. General Carr, through his military agent, is endeavoring to get the Indian policy, has held them in check, but now that the Sixth cavalry has withdrawn, settlers and citizens are very apprehensive.

Wants Oklahoma Made a State.

GUTHRIE, Ok. T., December 2.—Congressman-elect D. A. Harvey has gone to Washington, D. C. Before his departure he stated that his most earnest efforts would be to urge the ratification of the purchase by congress of the adjoining Indian lands, which have been recently negotiated for by the Indian commission.

He will also urge the admission of Oklahoma as a state, as he is a native of that territory. His work this session will be of a lobbying nature, as he is not allowed a vote.

Giving the House 354 Members.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2.—The reapportionment problem will be considered to-day by the house committee on the eleventh census. Congressman Dannel, chairman of the committee, says that a reapportionment bill will be passed during the coming session. Mr. Dannel introduced a reapportionment bill last session, providing 354 members under the estimated population figures of the eleventh census. Some members of the present house, he says, want the representation to be fixed at 400.

Thrashing Manufacturers Form a Trust.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—The thrashing machine men of the United States have caught the infection from their brothers of the binders and are busily engaged in forming a gigantic trust, which it is thought will rival in magnitude the recently formed American Harvester company.

Article of incorporation will be filed, covering the combined with a capital stock of at least \$30,000,000.

Small Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2.—In order to meet as far as possible the present heavy demand for notes of a small denomination, Secretary Windom has decided to issue \$10 and \$5 and \$1 treasury change for notes of larger denominations. Small notes will also be perceptibly used in making the silver purchases instead of large notes.

The Hutchinson Salt Works.

New York, December 2.—Jay Gould has bought the extensive works of the Hutchinson Salt company, whose plant is said to be the largest in the United States.

Senator Fugh Re-Elected.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 1.—Mr. Fugh is elected United States senator by the legislature to succeed himself.

IT'S A GO.

The Causes of Republican Senators Decided to Act Upon the Federal Elections Bill Before Doing Any Other Work of Legislation.

Friends of the Measure Claimed Fulfillment of Pledges Made at the Last Session—Western Senators Determined and Won.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3.—The republican senators were in caucus for an hour and a half, engaged in the consideration of the order of business. The main topic of discussion was the national elections bill. The friends of this measure recalled to their fellow senators the implied pledge given at the caucus last session that the bill, if allowed to go over until the reassembling of congress, would be taken up and pressed to a final vote without the intervention of other business. They urged that the time had come to redeem the pledges, and that the senators should at once proceed to the consideration of the bill. Certain senators, who have in the past been set down as opponents of the elections bill, or who, at least, were supposed to be lukewarm in its support, objected, not to the general principle of the bill itself, but to the adoption of a policy that, in their judgment, would probably result in blocking all other important legislation during the remainder of this congress, without a guarantee of successful termination of the attempt to pass the elections bill. Several western senators, however, insisted that with a proper spirit of determination on the part of the majority the bill could be passed. After a long discussion the caucus agreed that the elections bill should be taken up in the senate with the understanding that it should be kept before that body until finally acted upon. Furthermore, to guard against expected opposition from the democratic minority in the line of dilatory tactics, a committee of five senators was appointed to cooperate with the republican members of the committee on rules in the preparation of a rule to secure closure of debate when desired by the majority. The elections committee on the order of business was reappointed, and instructed to prepare a program to govern the proceedings of the senate after the elections bill shall have been disposed of. It is stated that there was no vote cast against these determinations of the caucus.

Opening of the Short Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The closing session of the Fifty-first congress has opened.

The attendance of members was considerably larger than is usual on the first day of a session, although many familiar faces, especially on the republican side were missing, the fact possibly tending to indicate that their owners felt less interest in legislation since the developments of a few weeks since. Speaker Reed, bright as ever, was on hand an hour before noon, and there was nothing in the hearty manner with which he greeted his friends to indicate that he had been badly shaken up in the recent political cyclone. Napoleon McKinley, too, was in his impetuous mood, and answered back the salutes of some of his democratic friends with a quick, keen-pointed and albeit pleasant tongue.

MANY VISITORS.

With the exception of the few seats reserved exclusively for the members of the president's family and for the diplomatic corps, every available seat in the vast galleries which surround the chamber of the house, was occupied early in the forenoon by spectators eager to witness the proceedings of the second session of the Fifty-first congress.

The steps leading to the wide portals were utilized as resting places and the open doors furnished "standing room only" to belated arrivals. A tasteful pyramid of flowers adorned the speaker's desk. On the democratic side, Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Holman, of West Virginia; Mr. Flower and Mr. Vaux were the recipients of handsome floral designs and on the republican side, Messrs. Flick, Harner and Atkins, of West Virginia, were not forgotten by their friends.

The house was called to order promptly at noon, and after the roll call, disclosing the presence of 227 members, a committee was appointed to notify the president that congress was ready for business. The new members were then sworn in and a recess till 1:30 taken. Upon reassembling the president's message was read. The president's message covered some forty pages of written manuscript, or a total of thirteen thousand words.

JUDGE HARVEY SWORN IN.

Just previous to the reading of the message, the speaker laid before the house the credentials of David A. Harvey as delegate from the territory of Oklahoma, and upon motion of Mr. Perkins, of Indiana, the oath of office was administered to him.

THE SENATE.

After a session lasting but a few minutes, the senate took a recess lasting to 1:30 o'clock, to allow the joint committee an opportunity to notify the president that congress is prepared to resume business.

Shoemakers Will Not be Run by Their Employers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 3.—There has been a strike in the factory of the P. Cox Shoe Manufacturing company since June last against the introduction of the Rochester lasting machines. Twenty of the leading manufacturers have signed the following manifesto: "We, the undersigned shoe manufacturers of Rochester, N. Y., hereby agree that on and after December 1, 1890, we will discontinue from our employment all members of the Boot and Shoemakers' International union until such time as the strike against the P. Cox Shoe Manufacturing company shall have been completely abandoned and the rights claimed by the following preamble be conceded and all opposition to the same withdrawn. "This association claims for themselves and their associates the right to introduce any machinery they deem desirable and to employ help to operate the same in such manner as they may elect, either by the day, week or piece."

The Sioux Nations Increased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3.—The secretary of the interior has directed that the Sioux Indians be supplied with increased rations sufficient to confirm to the agreement made in 1877. The appropriations for supplies for the Sioux have decreased every year upon the supposition that the Indians were becoming more and more capable of maintaining themselves. Owing, however, to the partial failure of the crops for the past year or two, and restlessness of the Sioux, which is believed to be in a measure due to the reduction of rations, the secretary has ordered an increase.

Drawing the Lines Very Close.

PARIS, December 3.—The French government will not allow the importation into France of Prof. Koch's lymph on the ground that the importation of medicines, the composition of which is not known, is illegal, a law prohibiting such importations being in existence.

Preaching Against Parnell.

LONDON, December 3.—In several controversial pulpits allusions were made to the Parnell-O'Shea case, the preachers sustaining Mr. Gladstone and urging the necessity of public leaders being decent and exemplary in conduct.



A Poverty-stricken Millionaire!

This seems a paradox, but it is explained by one of New York's richest men. "I don't count my wealth in dollars," he said. "What are all my possessions to me, since I am a victim of consumption? My doctor tells me that I have but a few months to live, for the disease is incurable. I am poorer than that beggar yonder." "But," interrupted the friend to whom he spoke, "consumption can be cured. If taken in time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will eradicate every vestige of the disease from your system." "Will try it," said the millionaire, and he did; and to-day there is not a healthier, happier man to be found anywhere. The "Discovery" strikes at the seat of the complaint. Consumption is a disease of the blood—it is nothing more nor less than lung-scurf—and it must and does yield to this wonderful remedy. "Golden Medical Discovery" is not only acknowledged remedy for that terribly fatal malady, when taken in time and given a fair trial, but also for all forms of Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases, as White Swellings, Erysipelas, Hip-joint Disease, Salt-rheum, Tetters, Eczema, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and kindred ailments.